



VISIBILITY



Advocating environmental performance and economic development. Winter Issue

Environmental Performance Strategies

Writing Your Environmental Policy for Your Business's EMS

An environmental policy is the keystone to your environmental management system (EMS). Your business's goals and culture will help shape the policy that top management will help define. ISO 14001 is the International Organization for Standardization. The 14000 family focuses on environmental management systems as they relate to the business community. Should your business require the ISO Certification, a strict set of guidelines must be adhered to before certification can be awarded. However, a business can refer to the ISO 14001 standard as a guidance document from which an EMS can be created that will ensure manageability.

If you have been considering implementing an EMS for your business, but weren't sure how or where to begin, then read on. This article is for you.

Every good cook starts with a recipe. If you see the EMS policy as a recipe that will provide you with the framework that is necessary to organize your business's environmental goals, you are well on your way to succeeding. This article outlines the ISO 14001 general requirements for the environmental policy. It will provide a basic recipe that you can shape to meet your specific needs.

The top management should define the policy and ensure that the policy:

- Is appropriate to the nature, scale and environmental impacts of its activities, products or services;
- Includes a commitment to continual improvement and prevention of pollution;
- Includes a commitment to comply with relevant environmental legislation and regulations, and with other requirements to which the organization subscribes;

Table of Contents

- Environmental Performance Strategies -----Page 1
- What's Happening Around the Nation?-----Page 1 & 2
- Environmental Law----Page 2 & 3
- P2 Accomplishments--Page 3 & 4
- Business and Environmental Solutions-----Page 5

Small Business Environmental Assistance Program

www.maricopa.gov/sbeap

- Provides the framework for setting and reviewing environmental objectives and targets;
- Is documented, implemented and maintained and communicated to all employees;
- Is available to the public.

If your company maintains the commitments that are listed above, you are well on your way to achieving successful environmental performance that will enhance your profitability and business development.

What's Happening Around the Nation?

The Michigan Connection: On-line Renewable Operating Permit Program

With all of the responsibilities a business owner has, it's a wonder that there is any free time left to enjoy all that you reap. During the last 10 years, with the rapid success of Internet use, more agencies and businesses realize the cost and time saving benefits of using the Internet.



Very recently, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality provided an online renewable operating permit (ROP) application process to its Title V permittees. Users are embracing this automated technology that saves the permittee time and money. The ROP is a good addition to an Environmental Management System (EMS). In the next issue, read about Michigan's Clean Corporate Citizen (C3) Program that recognizes and gives regulatory flexibility to the facilities that voluntarily go the extra mile with compliance and implement an effective EMS. These businesses demonstrate environmental stewardship daily by integrating environmental concerns in all aspects of business operations.

Air Toxics Standards Lawsuit Settled

As part of a settlement agreement, the U.S. EPA agreed to shorten by one year the deadline for companies to submit their detailed Part 2 application required under Section 112j of the Clean Air Act. The Sierra Club filed a lawsuit challenging the U.S. EPA's April 5, 2002 rule that extended the Part 2 application deadline to May 15, 2004. Section 122(j) contains the MACT "hammer" provision that requires major sources of HAPs to submit a case-by-case MACT application if they are subject to any MACT category for which a standard has not yet been promulgated. This is considered the Part 2 application.

EPA has proposed to reduce the time period between submittal of Part 1 applications and the more detailed Part 2 applications from 2 years to 1 year. The four different deadlines for Part 2 MACT applications are as follows:

Required by May 15, 2003:

- Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
- Paper and Other Webs (Surface Coating)
- Reinforced Plastic Composites Production
- Semiconductor Manufacturing
- Brick and Structural Clay Products Manufacturing, and Clay Ceramics Manufacturing
- Engine Test Facilities and Rocket Testing Facilities
- Metal Furniture (Surface Coating)
- Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics
- Wood Building Products (Surface Coating)

Required by October 30, 2003:

- Combustion Turbines
- Site Remediation
- Iron and Steel Foundries

Required by April 28, 2004:

- Industrial Boilers, Institutional/Commercial Boilers and Process Heaters
- Plywood and Composite Wood Products
- Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
- Auto and Light-Duty Truck (Surface Coating)

Required by August 13, 2005:

- Industrial Boilers, Institutional/Commercial Boilers, and Process Heaters

In addition to the deadline changes, text was added requiring that the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan be submitted to enforcement agencies. The proposed settlement agreement was noticed in the Federal Registry, 67 CFR 5480, on August 26, 2002. The EPA accepted written comments on the proposed agreement for 30 days following the date of the publication notice. A copy of the lawsuit and the outcome can be viewed at: www.epa.gov/airlinks/112j.html. The status of MACT promulgations can be found on EPA's website at: www.ep.gov/ttn/atw/eparules/html.

Environmental Law

Your Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

Many of the Maricopa County Air Quality Rules, as well as most air quality permits include requirements to gather and report information to the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (MCESD). Some examples of reporting requirements include:

- ❖ Rule 200, Section 309 gives the Control Officer the authority to

require monitoring, sampling or other studies to quantify emissions as a condition of an air quality permit.

- ❖ Rule 210, Section 302.1(e) requires Title V permits to contain all applicable reporting requirements and require reports at least every 6 months.

- ❖ Rule 220, Section 302.1(c)(4) requires non-Title V permits to contain applicable record keeping and record retention of all monitoring and support documentation to be maintained for a period of five-years. Supporting documents may include, but not be limited to, material usage, waste shipped off-site or reclaimed, MSDSs, O and M Plan, equipment modifications maintenance et al.

For further reference, Maricopa County Rules can be accessed electronically at -

<http://www.maricopa.gov/envsvc/air/ruledesc.asp>

Depending on the type and size of the operation, reports may be required on a yearly, quarterly or monthly basis.

Rule 220, Section 302.1(c)(5) states that reports of any mandated monitoring must be submitted at least every six months. Rule 220, Section 500 stipulates log retention, log format specifications, and log filing. (continued on page 3)



Your Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

(continued from page 2)

If you are not sure what type of reporting is required, contact the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program at 602.506.6750. You can also review the permit conditions that were provided in your Air Quality Permit. The specific monitoring and record keeping requirements will be described in the permit conditions.

Regular reports allow MCESD to keep track of a facility's environmental performance without conducting multiple inspections of the same facility each year. Inspections take not only the inspectors time but take the time of facility personnel as well. Regularly reviewing the information required to be kept or reported to MCESD can often identify problems or trends prior to non-compliance.

Local News

Case Filed Against PM-10 Plan

PM-10 is particulate matter, which consists of very small particles of dust, dirt, soot, or smoke, and when inhaled, evades the respiratory system's natural defenses and lodges deep in the lungs. Because PM-10 is debilitating to human health, EPA has set maximum exposure levels. States are required to meet these standards, but if they're exceeded, EPA will designate the state or a part of the state a nonattainment area. On June 10, 1996 EPA redesignated Maricopa County's PM-10 nonattainment area from moderate to serious. Therefore, the state was required to revise the Maricopa County State Implementation Plan (SIP) to include the moderate area SIP requirements plus "best available" control measures (BACM)

and most stringent controls on significant sources of PM-10 to reduce emissions. Maricopa County submitted the SIP revisions and on July 25, 2002, EPA approved the revisions.

In response to EPA's approval, a public interest group has challenged the plan. The Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest (ACLPI) filed suit against the EPA July 30, 2002, alleging that the EPA's approval of the Maricopa County PM10 plan was illegal and contrary to requirements under the Clean Air Act. ACLPI argues that the PM10 plan does not require the correct standard of control measures for diesel engines; that the agricultural control measures contained in the plan are insufficient to equal best available control measures; and that EPA abused its discretion by granting the state of Arizona an extension to complete its non-attainment plan.

The EPA was granted an extension on their response to ACLPI's claims, and at this point there are several possible outcomes with this case. The court may affirm EPA's approval; it may remand the plan to EPA with direction to correct deficiencies; or it may even completely vacate EPA's approval of the plan, sending Arizona back to square one to submit a new non-attainment plan. In the interim, the non-attainment plan will stand, as approved, by the EPA.



New ADEQ Director Appointed

Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano recently announced her nominees for positions within her administration, including her choices to head three state natural resources agencies. Napolitano named Mark Winkleman to head the Arizona Land Department, Steve Owens to direct the Department of Environmental Quality and state Sen. Herb Guenther to lead the Department of Water Resources.

Steve Owens, the new ADEQ director, is an environmental lawyer with an undergraduate degree from Brown University and a law degree from Vanderbilt University. He worked as a congressional aide for Senator Al Gore on Capitol Hill. Mr. Owens comes to ADEQ from private practice with Beshears Muchmore Wallwork law firm in Phoenix where his practice encompassed all aspects of environmental law, including compliance counseling, permitting, representation before regulatory bodies and litigation.

P2 Accomplishments

Company Saves Money by Reducing Air Emissions

We all know how difficult it can be to reduce hazardous air pollutants or HAPs. One company came up with just the idea to lower its HAPS and keep itself below Title V permit status (and of course, to keep our air clean.)

Nesco Manufacturing Inc. produces architectural specialty products out of lightweight polyurethane. Each product is molded using a process that requires a two-component (continued on page 4)



Company Saves Money by Reducing Air Emissions

(continued from page 3)

mixture that is squirted out of a nozzle into the mold. The problem is that this nozzle has to be cleaned right away to ensure the foam does not harden inside the nozzle. This required the use of the chemical methylene chloride, a hazardous air pollutant with emission levels over nine tons.

After careful thought, Nesco developed a process that gives the same result, but gets rid of the HAPs caused by the methylene chloride. Instead of using a chemical to clean the nozzle, Nesco now uses hydraulic pressure that pushes the foam out of the nozzle as a solid therefore omitting any emissions.

Is there a way your company could reduce its HAPs by rethinking a process?

Enforcement Summary

The following is a summary of the Orders of Abatement by Consent entered into by the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department to resolve alleged air quality violations since January 2002.

Intesys Technologies, Inc 1300 N. Fiesta Blvd., Gilbert, AZ 85233, failure to meet permit conditions, operating a Major Source without a Title V permit. \$44,680.00

Superlite Block, Inc. 4150 W. Turney St. Phoenix, AZ 85053, Failure to submit a complete O&M Plan, \$2,500.00.

McCarthy Cabinet Company 3255 W. Osborn St., Phoenix, AZ 85017, Failure to develop work practice standards and failure to submit continuous compliance demonstration. \$1,200.00

7 Eleven #26086 1414 W. Broadway Rd., #175, Tempe, AZ 85281, Standing gasoline, \$2,700.00.

BCS Enterprises 1275 W. Houston Ave., Gilbert, AZ 85296, Asbestos work practice violation, \$6,000.00.

Maracay Homes 15160 N. Hayden, #200, Scottsdale, AZ 85260, Asbestos work practice violation, Failure to notify, \$7,000.00.

Woody's Food Store #105 580 W. Wickenburg Way, Wickenburg, AZ 85358, Standing gasoline, \$2,750.00.

City of Phoenix Waste Water Treatment, 2301 W. Durango St., Phoenix, AZ 85009, Failure to submit records requested by Control Officer, \$1,285.00.

Superpumper, Inc 8689 San Alberto Dr., Scottsdale, AZ 85258, Standing gasoline, \$750.00.

Giant Industries Arizona, Inc. 23733 N. Scottsdale Rd., Scottsdale, AZ 85255, Standing gasoline, \$7,840.00.

Khera Westown Chevron 2850 W. Cactus Rd., Peoria, AZ 85381, Standing gasoline, \$575.00.

Tosco Circle K Store #5325 20202 N. 7th Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85281, Standing gasoline, \$2,600.00.

O&M Construction Company 4614 N. 7th St. Phoenix, AZ 85014, Asbestos work practice violation, \$5,000.00.

Pavestone Company 1015 S. 43rd Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85009, Operating without an air quality permit, \$4750.00.

Liberty Development Group 10445 Westoffice Dr. Houston, TX 77040, Standing gasoline \$660.00.

Project Development Group 36 N. 56th St., B, Phoenix, AZ 85034, Failure to inspect facility prior to demolition or renovation, \$1,680.00.

Marcor Remediation 2052 Edison Ave., San Leandro, CA 94578, Asbestos work practice violation \$2,000.00.

Galaxy Cleaners 2765 N. Scottsdale Rd. #113, Scottsdale, AZ 85257, Operating without an air quality permit, \$2,500.00.

Pappas Properties 1438 E. Polk St., #4, Phoenix, AZ 85004, Failure to notify prior to demolition, \$750.00.

Normcor, Inc. 655 N. Gilbert Rd., Mesa, AZ 85203, Asbestos work practice violation, \$1,000.00.

Metal Management Arizona, Inc. 3640 S. 35th Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85009, Failure to meet opacity standard, \$8,140.00.

Project Development Group, Inc. 36 N. 56th St., B, Phoenix, AZ 85034, Asbestos work practice violation, \$12,400.00.

City of Phoenix Fire Department 150 S. 12th St. Phoenix, AZ 85034, Asbestos work practice violation, \$9,500.00.

Simon Express Chevron 6730 W. Cactus Rd. Peoria, AZ 85381, Operating without an air quality permit, \$1,250.00.

Miguel's Autobody 101 N. 16th St., Phoenix, AZ 85034, spray coating outside an enclosed booth, \$1,320.00.

Titan Motorcycle 2222 W. Peoria Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85029, Exceeding VOC coating limit, \$3,780.00.

Daniel Murillo 635 E. Detroit St., Chandler, AZ 85225, Asbestos work practice violation, \$900.00.

Belden Communications Division 505 N. 51st Ave., #106, Phoenix, AZ 85043, Failure to maintain solvent cleaning tank standard, \$200.00.

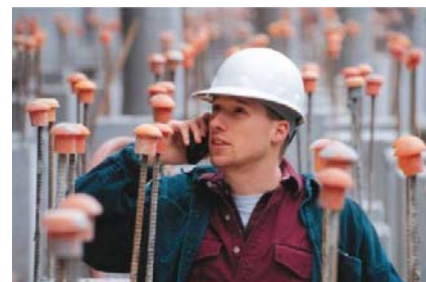
Mingus-Shafe Development Management Services, 6913 E. Joan DeArc, Scottsdale, AZ 85254, Failure to inspect facility prior to renovation or demolition, \$2,640.00.

James Edward Furniture 5102 W. McKinley St. Phoenix, AZ 85043, Operating without an air quality permit, \$10,000.00.

Case Furniture & Design 4645 W. Polk St., Phoenix, AZ 85043, Operating without an air quality permit, \$12,000.00.

EER, Inc. 621 E. Brea Canyon Rd., Walnut, CA 91789, Asbestos work practice violation, \$12,000.00.

(Continued on page 6)



BUSINESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

Cleaning Substrate With Aqueous Methods VS.

Solvents

The Surface Solutions Laboratory (SSL) located in Lowell, Massachusetts promotes a safer and cleaner industry by working with companies to find less hazardous cleaning and coating processes. Their success can be attributed to, "the emphasis on process-specific comparative performance testing and surface/cleanliness validation. Overall, facilities that make the transition from hazardous solvents to water-based methods reduce environmental, health and safety issues such as storage, treatment, transportation, disposal, accidents, injured or sick employees.

The Maricopa County Small Business Environmental Assistance Program will soon have a detailed resource book that identifies alternative solutions to cleaning with solvents on numerous types of substrates in different processes. Whether your facility manufactures aeronautical parts, plating, printed circuit boards or automotive parts, there are "green" solutions to hazardous solvents.

For more information contact Maggie Bathory at 602.506.5149 or

Resource Central EMS Sources

www.peercenter.net
www.ccar-greenlink.org
www.toolbase.org
www.cleansolutions.org
Surface Coating
www.paintcenter.org

Alternatives To MEK Are Easier, Cheaper and Safer

The Small Business Environmental Assistance Program answers several questions daily. This question is frequently asked by solvent users.

Q. *In my profession, we clean and prepare metal and steel substrates with MEK. Are there other recommendations that are safer and cheaper?*

A. The Small Business Environmental Assistance Program received a number of cleaning methods from University of Iowa that work well for steel and aluminum, each suitable for different types of applications and different size manufacturers. Alternative solvents can be used, but generally they are still hazardous due to flammability. The best choices are usually semi-aqueous cleaners, such as automotive style wax and grease remover. The University maintains a list of vendors that provide semi-aqueous cleaning products. It can be found at <http://www.iwrc.org/newvendor/index.cfm> search words, *Aqueous parts cleaning/semi-aqueous*.

The University suggests another possible route of pure aqueous cleaning, utilizing water and detergent or alkaline chemistry. Generally, aqueous cleaning is used along with high-pressure cleaning system,

Printed Wiring Board

www.pwbrc.org
Drycleaners
www.greenearthcleaning.com

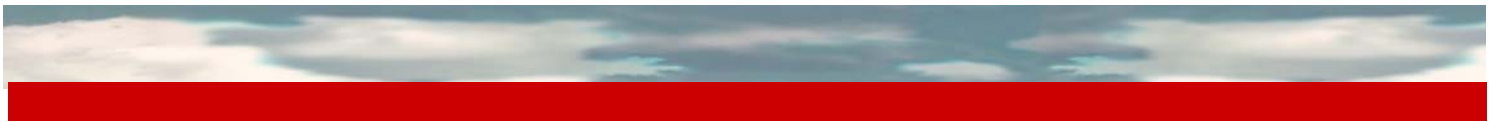
equipment such as a recirculating conveyORIZED pre-treatment system, or a high pressure spray wand depending on the parts being cleaned. Immersion is also common. Aqueous cleaners generally require heat to be effective (180 Degrees F).

The drawback to aqueous cleaning is the capital investment required. A spray wand system can cost anywhere from \$2,000 - \$10,000 and a multi-stage pre-treatment system can cost upwards of \$20,000. Dip tanks are less expensive, but not always suitable for every application.

Also, many businesses find that they don't get good cleaning results with aqueous. We see a lot of this, and it is inevitably due to poor maintenance or low quality rinse water. Aqueous cleaners are very effective when used properly, but trying to stretch the life of the chemicals or failing to regularly clean the system will lead to problems. These problems can be avoided, but the aqueous cleaning system will take more work than solvent based cleaning.

Finally, most modern aqueous cleaners contain rust inhibitor, but when working with steel, it is important to make sure a given product does have appropriate rust inhibiting additives.

The University of Iowa has used aqueous cleaning materials from
C&H Chemical 800-966-2909
WST 407-321-7910
Cardinal Chem. 800-876-7627
Simple Green 800-228-0709
Alconox INC 212-532-4040
Please feel free to look into any of these aqueous cleaning materials or call the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program at 602.506.6750 for more information.



January - - 2003						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23 W	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

February - - 2003						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6 P W	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

March - - 2003						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

W = Workshop
P = Proceeding



Workshop: Rule 358 Polystyrene Operations
1/23/03 1:30 PM



Oral Proceeding: Rule 312 Abrasive Blasting
2/6/03 9:00 AM
Workshop: Rule 324 Stationary Internal
Combustion Engines 2/6/03 1:30 PM



Enforcement Summary (Continued from page 4)

Neltec, Inc. 1420 W. 12th Pl., Tempe, AZ 85281, Failure to demonstrate total enclosure, \$2640.00.

Legends Furniture, Inc. 5555 N 51st Ave., #106, Glendale, AZ 85301, Failure to submit emissions reports, \$1,260.00.

AT Construction, Inc. 3116 W. Thomas Rd. #607, Phoenix, AZ 85017, Failure to notify prior to demolition, \$1,500.00.

Milling Machinery, Inc. 1014 S. Sirrine rd., Mesa, AZ 85210, Failure to notify prior to demolition, \$2,250.00.

Durel, Inc. 2225 W. Chandler Rd. Chandler, AZ 85224, Failure to meet permit limits, no monetary payment.

Good Samaritan Medical Center 1111 E. McDowell Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85006, Failure to submit requested information and failure to meet permit limits, \$50,000.00.

Visibility News Staff

Maggie Bathory 602.506.5149
Kevin Costello 602.506.6940
Jo Crumbaker 602.506.6705
Brennan Curry 602.506.6710
Jeanene Fowler 602.506.6611
Renee Schindler 602.506.4057
Richard Polito 602.506.5102

